We learn how deep the soficitude is about the next harvest from the tone of all the country papers and the eagerness with which city editors gather up all the information. Many of our business letters add a postscript shout the crops in that vicinity. From these and our exchanges we are led to speak still encouregingly of the prospect of a good harvest. Upon several little excursions into the country we noticed that everything in this vicinity is growing luxuriantly. Wheat is about keee high, rank and dark green; Tys is beading out; corn is coming up; potatoes are big enough to begin to cultivate; grass bids fair to reduce the price of hay below \$10 a tun. The ground is moist and in good condition. The weather is a little too cool. The farmer goes afield with a weolen coat on. Fruit is certainty promising. Virginia strawberries are here for those who can afford to eat them. From New-Jersey they will begin to come next week somewhat plentifully. The most surprising thing about crops that we see is that farmers that live in sight of this City should sow their land to wheat, rye and oats when hay sells for a dollar and a half a hundred and garden vegetables are at the present exorbitant price. Ten acres in asparagus will pay better than ten hundred in wheat and rye.

From all sections we hear of a large increase in the

number of acres planted. The Rochester Union speaks particularly upon this point in the Genesco Every farmer is exerting himself to increase

Valley. Every farmer is exerting himself to increase his production, and nature is leading her aid:

"All the more common kinds of fruit, except peaches, promise well. The apple, pear, cherry and plum trees are literally laden with blossoms, and appear to be very healthy. Peaches are not to be looked for. The destruction seems to have been complete. Where the trees are not killed altogether they show no signs of bearing. We hear that in some instances, where the limbs as well as the trunks of the tree were completely buried in snow during the severe cold weather, a few blossoms are to be seen. But the packerop in this vicinity may be called a total failure, and we must look elsewhere for this delicious fruit."

Elsewhere they will find it thenty. One remarkable

Elsewhere they will find it plenty. One remarkable fact about peaches, particularly at the West, is that in many cases doublets and triplets come from one

The Edinburgh (Ind.) Review relates the most re-

markable case we have yet seen:

"We have been shown by Mr. Noah Perry of this place specimens of peaches, six and seven together, which were from one blossom. Mr. P. says he has examined trees in several of the town and country orchards and found it to be a common occurrence. The like has never been known about here before."

In Iowa and Michigan the papers have been complaining of a severe drouth, but The St. Louis Intelligeneer of May 21 chronicles a fine rain, apparently very extensive. The drouth has injured the Wheat, but the prespect of other crops is very good. Fruit in those States has been injured by the frost.

Complaints begin to reach us of wheat insects destroying wheat in Michigan. The Kalamazoo Telegraph of May 23 says that many pieces of wheat that looked fine early in the Spring are now almost wholly destroyed; many also have been plowed up and planted to corn and sowed to Spring crops.

In Grant County, Wisconsin, there is a large breadth of flax sown.

At Milwaukee it was reported as late as the 18th excentively dry.

The Joliet (Ill.) Democrat, May 17, says: The Joliet (III.) Democrat, May 17, says:

"The weather, with the exception of the cold snap
of last week, has been warm and pleasant for the last
three weeks. Farmers are nearly through with sowing and planting. An unusual breadth of corn and
outs has been put in—full one-third more than last
year. Winter wheat looks well and promises a fair
yield. A large crop may reasonably be anticipated.
Fruit was more or less injured by the 'killing frost'
of last week. Penchas will be a total failure. The
soule yield cannot be over a half crop."

apple yield cannot be over a half crop. Parkersburg, (Va.) May 21, 1855.—The crops in this region look remarkably well. If nothing untoward happens, even without another drop of rain, (though we have not suffered for want of it,) wheat will come in splendidly. Flour is now \$10.50 and \$11 a barrel, and corn meal \$1 10 a bushel-prices which our farmers never dreamed of realizing in this section of the Ohio Valley. They must come down a little after harvest.

The Cincinnati Price-Current of May 23 says The Cincinnati Price-Current of May 23 says:

"In the South and also in Virginia and Maryland the drouth has been severe, but in the Western States the rains have been abundant. So far as the growth of the wheat and the quantity of land sown is concerned there is nothing to be feared, but the rust may yet blast all hopes for a good crop. All other crops are doing well. The corn is growing most luxuriantly, and grass is also thriving rapidly. A much larger amount than usual of corn and small grains has been planted, and every acre that the means of the farmer can bring under cultivation is being used for the production of some coreal which will liberally repay in kind."

The Charleston Courser, May 22, gives a note from agentleman just from Georgia, who says he has explored extensively the State of Georgia, and portions of Alabama and Tennessee, that the crops of cotton and com, although backward, had generally obtained a good stand, and with seasonable rain will promise an shundant yield. The wheat crops in the upper counthe or Georgia are very good, and will be ready for the sickle by the middle of June; indeed, one farmer in the vicinity of Macon commenced harvesting his wheat crop on Friday last.

The following letters are not so encouraging : Pickenswille, (Aln.) May 17, 1855 .- We are now Fickensulle, (Mn.) May 17, 1855.—We are now in the midst of a distressing drouth. The out crop is gone. Corn two dollars per bushel, and hauling it from the prairies of Noxubee County, Miss., to Tascaleon and Jefferson Counties, Ala., in the east, and to Attain County, Miss., on the west. The want of a river will cause the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to be finished to Macon early next year.

Grave July, (Fexas) May 7, 1855.—Crops are suffering

fiver will cause the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to be finished to Macon early next year.

Gonzales, (Texas) May 7, 1855.—Crops are suffering for the want of rain, but has evening we had a light sprinkling of rain, and there is every indication of more of the same sort. There is more corn planted this seeson than formerly. Cotten still holds out against the drouth, and, with an occasional shower, will make a fair crop.

In Louisiana drouth has been severe and the sugar-tree had the sugar-tree had the sugar-

crop badly affected, but the planters are putting in a large crop of corn.

The Baltimere Sun of May 24 says that rain has fallen there and greatly benefited crops. Some counties are still suffering. In Dorchester County no rain has fallen for six or eighth weeks to do any good.

The Easton (Pa.) Argus says: The Easton (Pa.) Argus 83ys:
"There are still large quantities of inst year's wheat
where are still large quantities of inst year's wheat
we hear o one man say he had 200 bushels still on
hand. Although wheat is \$2 30 a bushel they are
holding on to it with the hope that they will get still
more than the same of the same than the same t

They are hard to satisfy, or lack good sense. It is

to be hoped they will never get more.

Penn Yan, (N. Y.) May 22.—The wheat crop will be 25 per cent larger than ever before, which is saying a good deal; and the Spring crop will be 50 per cent larger than ever before, so that we may fairly exclaim "the earth groans under her burden.

The following kinds of fruit will be in abundance: appies, pears, plums and cherries, but no peaches. I have not seen a peach-blow in this section this Spring. The buds were completely frozen to death and had

West Stockbridge, (Mass.) May 23.—Prospects for grass and Winter grains were never better. Farmers have planted "that other acre;" they have had fine weather to get in their seeds; it was rather dry until the last of the past week, when we had no lack of rain; the ground is now thoroughly moistened; all bids fair for an abundant harvest.

THE WHEAT INSECT IN MICHIGAN.-We have several letters and papers before us, all concuring in giving a sad account of the destruction of the growing crop of wheat in the Counties of Cass, Van Buren, Allegan, St. Joseph, Hillsdale, Calhoun, Jackson, Washtenaw and Kalamazoo, Michigan, by the wheat sect; we suppose the same one that depredated so largely last year in several of the greatest wheat dis triets of the country. Some fields that promised 25 bushels an acre three weeks ago are utterly blighted, and in some cases farmers are plowing up their fields and planting corn. This calculity has fallen very widenly, and to many unexpected—they hoped the birter had killed the eggs. In the infected dis

tricts, some fields of Mediterranean wheat have as yet

The following letter from Geo. Talbot of Centreville,

Michigan, is dated May 23.

I see by your paper that you are anticipating fine crops of wheat this year. If other sections promise no better than this we shall have a very poor crop. I rode yesterday about 30 miles among the farmers, and did not see more than one field of wheat but what was badly damaged by the insects. Some who three weeks ago thought they would have twenty-five bushels to the acre, would now like to be insured ten; some say they will not cet their seed. e acre, would now like to be insured ten; some say ev will not get their seed. A few had sown Mediteranean wheat last fall, that

A few had sown Michiganism wheat has an install has entirely escaped, and looks very well.

Our corn is out of the ground and looks very well.

I have forty acres planted which can be seen all across the field—will have to work it next week.

ITEMS FOR FARMERS.

A NEW OIL PLANT.—The small tree (Castizlionia lokata) known in Peru under the name of "Pinon-eelle," and enlivated about Suree, Hunche, and Sambageque, also growing wild in considerable abundance in those regions, it has been ascertained, yields a valuable oil well adapted to the purposes of illumination. Its bean-like fruit, or seeds, when reasted, have an agreeable flavor, preferable to that of the olive. When eaten rum the olbereal oil generated between the kernel and the outer skin is a strong cathartic, the effects of which can only be counteracted by draking cold water. It has been ascertained that the seeds will grow in Baltimore; and doubtless plantations of this tree might be formed in many parts of the South from which vest quantities of oil might be produced, and thus add souther link to the great chain of our national wealth. We understand that the Patent Office has taken measures to procure some of the seeds of this

wealth. We understand that the Patent Once has taken measures to produce some of the seeds of this tree for trial in the South and South-west.

The JUJUER TREE.—The seeds of this tree were imported a short time since from the south of Europe for experiment in the South. It grows in the form of a shrub of middle size, bearing a red oval fruit about a shrub of middle size, bearing a red oval fruit about as large as ohves, inclosing a stone of the same shape. They are sweet, but only enten among us in the form of a parte. In Algiers the fruit ripens in the moutt of June, and is much sought after by the inhabitants who consume large quantities, both fresh and drice as well as in the form of a delicious paste.

CUTTINGS OF THE ZANTE CURRANTS.—There have certified of this ZASTE Contasts.—Instrumenteen introduced from France the cuttings of the Zante current—a variety of small grape—which have been distributed in the Middle and Western States. This variety of fruit, so well known as entering into the composition of some parts of domestic cookery should it succeed, will add to the numerous varieties of choice fruit which have been introduced within the last few years into our country.

RECENT DEATHS.

The Charleston (S. C.) papers announce the death of Dr. Courtenay S. King, who was attached to the medical staff of the Russian army in the Crimea. He died in April last of typhus fever. He was a son of the late Col. Wm. S. King of South Carolina. Sir George Head died on the 2d May inst. in his

He had been employed in Canada, Nova Scotia and Ireland. He gained repute in literature by his "Forest Scenes in the Wilds of North America," and his "Home Tour in the Manufacturing Districts of "England." At the period of his death he was Deputy Knight Marshal to the Queen.

HENRY P. Phart, editor of The Minnesotian at it. Paul, died of cholera on the 8th. He was a native of Formington, Maine, and a graduate of The Kenne-ce Journal office.

JOSIAH SHAW, Esq., of Haydenville, Mass., died lately at the age of 6s. He was a strong Temperance man, and a member of the Free-Soil County Committee.

mintee.

Commodore Henry E. Balland of the United States Navy died at his residence is Annapolis, Maryland, on Wednesday, May 23, having passed his seventieth year. Commodore Ballard was born in the State of Maryland. He first entered the service on the 2d of April, 1804, and his latest commissian bore date the 3d of March, 1825. The Commodore had falfilled a total series of service at sea amounting to eighteen years and eight months, five years and two months of which were passed under his last commission. He had show and other duty for fifteen years and eight months, was employed for sixteen years and five months, and was in the naval service of the United States for a whole period of fifty years and nine months. The last time Commodore Ballard went to see was in the month of July, 1839, and he was awaiting orders at his home when he was taken away full of years and honers.

BUBLEY'S PATENT DOVETAILING MACHINE, -- Every one is aware that the ordinary process of making bu rean drawers and other case work is very slow and dions. A fast workman can put together only thirty or forty drawers in a day. Now, a machine has been invented by Mr. Burley of Boston by which from sev enty-five to one hundred may be dovetailed in an hour, or from 800 to 1,000 per day, and the work ap-pears to be executed in a neater and more substantia manner than when performed in the ordinary way. The saving thus made, it is stated, is equal to at cents on each bureau manufactured; of course, a great revolution is to be effected in the business of making furniture. The machine is very simple in construction, and not liable to get out of repair-performing its work in the best manner better, in fact, than it can be done by hand. The machine occupies a limited space, is not expensive, and any establishment in which any considerable amount of work is performed will find it an obje to obtain one, for it will pay for itself in a short time. It appears to us to be deserving of special attention from those engaged in the manufacture and sale of farniture; and we therefore direct attention to the advertisement of Messrs, Borley & Putnam, which appeared in last Monday's TRIBURE; also, to the letter A. Boyden & Co., accompanying the same. But, after all, the best way to understand the merits of the machine is to see it in operation, which may be done by calling on Warren Ward, No. 144 Grand-st. or Mr. Putnam, one of the proprietors, at No. 103 Canal-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PRISON ASSOCIATION.

Committee of the above Association was held last evening, May 28th, in their Committee Room, No. 13 Clinion Hall, Aster Place. Present-Dr. Jso. H.

GRISCOM, Chairman.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Treasurer's report for the month was then read, showing the amount contributed to the funds of the Association. From the diary of the agent, it appears the following has been their opera-

Four hundred and forty-eight persons have been visited in our city prisons—they were faithfully and kindly reproved, advised, and encouraged as their various cases seemed to require. Its complaints were examined, some few abandoned on advice of the agent; 48 persons have been discharged from enstedy on their recommendation—not one of these could be recognized as old offenders; 47 discharged prisoners had received assistance in money, which enabled many of them to get into the country, where the temptation to vice and crime is less powerful, and where they may be better strengthened in their desire and efforts to reform: 19 discharged persons from our State and county prisons and peniconteries were placed in situations, away from the cities teries were placed in situations, away from the cities and where they may be enabled to earn their bread. Donations of east-off clothing having been more limited during the last month, only 11 persons could be supplied. Contributions of this description are solicited in behalf of this friendless class. We make a few extracts the order of the contributions of this description are solicited in behalf of this friendless class.

The target of this free means cases. We make a new threat from diary of agent:

No. I was charged with petit larceny; that he had sent from the hotel where he was engaged, for his own family's use, various articles, such aseggs, tea, butter, sugar, &c. He was convicted and sent to Blackwell's Island for one month. The agent ascertained this to be his first offense, and that he has a wife and four children row in a state of great mental suffering, and children, now in a state of great mental suffering, and that they would be reduced to great misery and want if deprived of his protection. These facts were sub-mitted to the Court, accompanied with a solemn prom-ise on his part never to be found in such a plight

pended and he was discharged:
No. 2, aged 14, was arraigned on charge of petit
larceny. He had up to this date filled a situation in a
law office with great credit to himself and satisfaction

Association to consult them as to the best means to secure the discharge and reformation of his erring boy, who now appeared penitent and determined to act mere consistently in the future. The father was introduced to the City Judge, who kindly listened to this statement of feets. Judgment was sumended and the prisoner discharged. The parent presents his thanks to the Association for saving his son from the corrupting influence of the Penitentiary.

No. 3. Diary states that Juo. Gray, Esq. Warden of the City Prison has peremptorily forbidden the admission of lawyers into the Interior of the Prison in their professional capacity. An anter-room has been fitted up in the Warden's office, and an extra Keeper energyed by the Ten Governoes for the purpose of escorting prisoners to and from their cells, who capress a desire to consult their Counsel. This rule impartially carried out will their Counsel. This rule impartially carried out will their materially to lesson some of the monstrone evil so long practised in the Tombs.

The subjoined cases will very clearly show that the skinning operation so long reprobated is still in full blast, irrespective of the above excellent regulation.

May 11, a poor, deplorable-looking woman was ararragned in Court of Special Sessions on charge of petit larreny. Her husband interposing to prevent her being taken to the Police Station was also arraigned; they were convicted and sentenced to the Penituntiary, each for one month.

As she was leaving the Court-room it was ascertained as has a family of three small children. She was recalled and questioned by the Court. In reply she stated in consequence of her husband being unable to work they were in great distress; to enable her to pry her counsel his fee of \$2 she had pledged her lamakets.

The Recorder with his characteristic benevolence allowed her to go home to her wretched family.

Diary says: May 2c, three men were arraigned in

The Recorder with his characteristic benevolence allowed her to go home to her wretched family.

Diary says: May 22, three men were arraigned in Court of Special Sessions on charge of petit lanceny; ore of these was nequitted, and the others were convicted and sentenced by his Honor the Recorder to Blackwell's Island for one mouth. The wives of the latter were seen by the Agent in Court; they stated one counsel had been engaged to defend their hashanes, to whom an order was given (under the influence of ignorance and fear) to receive two silver watches and \$12 in cash which was taken from them when they were arrested.

watches and \$12 in eash which was taken from them when they were arrested.

Subsequent to this another counsel had visited these wives at their homes; from his representations of getting the men discharged one had been induced to pay him \$5; the other sold a useful clock for \$3, the proceeds of which she handed over to him.

These persons complain that no assistance has been received from the professional takent of the first counsel, as their husbands were not discharged. The second neglected them altogether and was not in Court when ealled up for wial.

It was also stated, and could be on oath, that the latter counsel had made a delicate proposition to one of the three women, which was indignantly apuraed.

These German women speak English very imperfectly but sufficiently intelligible as to convey the alea that they fell fleeced of their property, and that too by false preteness.

The names of those gentlemen designated skinners, sharks, and Tombs shysters, who, as they say, inflicted these wrengs, are withheld for the present.

CONVENTION OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

The members of this Association who assembled at Tremont House, Boston, finally separated after a very interesting meeting, on Saturday afternoon, when each member took his departure for the scene of his duties, except the two Canadian Superintendents, Dr. Workman and Dr. Litchfield, who proceed under lustrue the strength of the various Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane in different parts of the Union.

The proceedings of the Convention will be published in full by the journal specially devoted to Insanity, but we may briefly indicate in point of public interest the

following communications:

Dr. LUTHER V. BELL read an elaborate paper on spititual manifestations and its influence. After staring various experiences, he summed up his present conviction as follows:

various experiences, he summed up his present conviction as follows:

1. That there is shandant evidence that a newl influence or
power exists through certain pecsons, knows as mediums, by
which extraordinary results follow.

2. That objects of considerable weight are moved without
human centract, through at considerable distance—in the experience of the narrator up to fifty feet, at least.

3. Questions put nearably are answered correctly, involving
too many circumstances to be exposited up the blas of cincidence, provided the true response is in the mind of the questioner or some one at the circle.

4. In no mistance, in his experience, were correct replies given
where the response was unknown to some one presents.

5. Replies supposed by the interruption to be correct are
given as he believes them true, even whom afterward they are
proved to be erroneous, the gotal the responses us he supposes
them to be, not as they are.

6. There is no evidence of any spirit existence in there extraerritary phenomena, nor have they any connection with a
future state of being so far as his observations warrant as

6.7 The explanation must be admitted to be beyond our know-

pinion.
7. The explanation must be admitted to be beyond our know-

A majority of the gentlemen who took part in the discussion of the second question concurred in the views expressed by Dr. Bed. No specific action was

had.

Dr. TYLER presented a paper on Periodical Insanity and narrated some cases of successful treatment.

Dr. GRAY read a paper on the use of ans-sibetic agents in the treatment of insanity, and on their value in allaying maniscal excitement, which after some disto show the state of the trade of the trade

owing classification.

1. Hospitals for the treatment of acute and recent cases of

samily.

2. Asylums for the reception of chunds or insurable cases. ions for the safe custody and treatment

The paper was read on Thursday and discussed on evening and was ordered to lie on the table, the close of the Convention there were about iy Superintendents of Asylums present, and the ting and discussions were considered highly satis-iory and calculated to advance the objects of the ociation, and the proper comprehension of the

TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

This body of City Teachers held its regular mouthly meeting for May on Saturday evening, in the Hall of the Board of Education-the President, J. H. Fax-NING, Principal of Ward School No. 12, in the chair and J. M. BERNIE Secretary.

The preliminary arrangements for becoming a dy were completed and an election by bullet was entered into for six Trustees, who, togeth with the President, Vice-President and Trustees, to constitute a Board of nine Trustees until Janum 1836. The following members were chosen: D. Scott, Jaz. N. McElligott, J. B. Thomson, Leona Hazeltine, H. W. Dunshee, John Walsh. The members ex-officio are J. H. Fanning, H. Kiddie and Jenner.

A resolution was adopted directing the Board of

A resolution was adopted directing the Board of Trustees to file the proper "Certificate of Intention," and thus to perfect the organization.

The approaching Annual Meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association at Unea in August was alluded to by one of the members, and a question arose as to what constituted membership of that body. A discussion ensued, participated in by Messrs, Renck, Scoet, Brinsmade, Hazelime, Walsh, Thomson and Riddle. The truth or faisity of whatever past charges had been brought against the State Association in regard to its manner of conducting business, elections, &c., was not occurred important or accessary for this body to spend any time in determining, but in order for this heavy to maintain its true dignity and influence for good, especially in its decisions upon important for this body to maintain its true dignity and influence for good, especially in its decisions upon important concational measures, it was thought worthy of the censideration of the Teachers of the State generally whether their Association should be a mere Annual Convention rather than an Association with a properly constituted membership.

Some, however, thought that the Constitution if ad-hered to releave settled the weakless on the

Some, however, thought that the Constitution if adhered to clearly settled the requisite qualifications for membership, and a Committee was appointed to examine the same and report at a subsequent meeting.

D. B. Scott Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Literary Exercises, read the report of said Committee, assigning for Essayist at the next regular meeting, J. H. Blenkison, Esq., of the Free Academy, and the following subject for discussion: "Is Teaching a Science at Messrs, Kiddle, McElligott and Hazeltine were appointed to open the discussion. The report was adopted and the Association adjourned till the last Saturday in June.

TEMPERANCE IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD. An old fashioned Temperance meeting took place at the Demilt Dispensary last evening, ISAAC OLIVER in the Chair, and a large audience of men, women and children in attendance. The Rev. Mr. GORAM opened the meeting with prayer. Mr. John Martin then gave an account of his experience both as an intemperate man and on a temperate man. He never could forget the darkness of his drunken life, for the bright sunshine of Temperance continually seminded him of that dreary period. He knew of no nobler work than gaining converts to the total abstinence army.

more than usual enthusia

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. The Annual Election of this Society was held last

cening, when the following ticket was elected:

evening, when the following ticket was elected:

President—Howard Chosen.
Vice Presidents—Charles Seiden, George H. Petrie,
Samuel Holmes, Theephilus A. Brower, P. L. Hoffman, Benjamin F. Manierre.
Corresponding Secretary—Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.
Recording Secretary—A. J. Winterton.
Treasurer—Benj. Lord.
Librarion and Register—Benj. S. Marsh.
Managers: Baptist—R. C. McCormiok, Jr., J. C.
Westerselt, Edward Austin; Congregational—Henry
C. Hall, Richard Brown, Alexander Anderson; Datch
Refe med—Henry Lindaley, B. L. Amerman; Episcopal—N. R. Marsureau, Wm. Henderson; Methodisi—
Geo. W. Collard, E. S. Halsted, D. M. Terry; Presbyterian—A. D. F. Randolph, J. E. Parsons, D. W.
Grer, Wm. D. Porter, S. G. Goodrich, H. B. Hyde,
Union Adams.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society was held in the Mercan tile Library Building last evening, when Mr. Wit sox G. Husr occupied the chair, and Mr. P. B. Mkan served as Secretary.

A report was read submitting a vely liberal list of prizes for the next Annual Exhibition, which will take place this year on or about the 19th of June, in the rooms of the Young Mcn's Christian Association. The Plants and Flowers to be exhibited, it is said, are of the rarest kind, and worthy of the most critical attention. Several distinguished speakers will deliver addresses on the occasion.

ice Presidents of the Society was announced, and a solution of condolence with his relatives and friends,

CRICKET.

The members of the Philadelphia Cricket Club at Camden. Two twelves of the members played a match. There was some very pretty play on both sides. Senior never bowled better, and the havoc which he made of the wickets shows pretty clearly how he did his share of the work, although by their superior batting Bradshaw, England, W. Wister, their side from defeat and insured the victory. the playing was over, a handsome but which had been

10 c. I. Wister b. Kuhn.......19 Total ...

Our New-York Cricketers will have to bestir their stumps" or they will not regain the leurels they lost last year by the defeat they received at the hands of

CITY ITEMS.

Could s'r Stor .- We are often amused at the vigorous efforts made by nervous people to stop an omnibus. They seem to think it is quite as easy for a pair of horses going at six miles an hour to stop suddenly they never think of giving a little timely notice of their desire to get out at some particular street, but suddenly waking up to a consciousness that they have arrived at their stopping-place they give the strap a hard pull, followed by one still harder, as though they thought that was attached to the horses' bits instead of the driver's boot. Occasionally one of these over-anxious people will stop half a block short of his destination for fear by any chance he might go a step beyond. Sometimes a passenger on the rearmost seat gets up and commences pulling, and at the same time limbing forward by holding to the strap to get his spence through the little hole by the driver's seat. is one of the independent sort and scorns the idea of asking a fellow-passenger who sits nearer to hand up his fare. He had rather tread on all the the stage while doing his own work. Sometimes one of these nervous passengers sees a friend going up Broadway on the sidewalk, while he is coming down at a round trot in some stage that don't belong to the snail line. He springs at the strap, gives it a jerk-tries to becken to his friend-gives nother jerk—looks for a sixpence—jerks again—can't find it-gives another jerk and hands up a quarter. Of course, as he is in an awful hurry, it takes Jehu a long time to look up his change so as not to give more than eighteen cents back-for that is contrary to his oath of office -- an oath daily renewed. One of the threecent pieces Nervous contrives in his hurry to drop in the straw, and finally succeeds in getting out just in time to see his friend's coat-tail dis ppearing in an up-town stage and himself slightly out of temper. The finest case of this kind we have met with occurred yesterday. Nervous discovered a lady of his acquaintance going up in another line. By a sudden rp run he could overhaul the passing stage. Who could blame him for a little excitement? He jerked quick and he jerked hard. The driver tried to stop but he couldn't, quicker and harder. and Nervous jerked again, lie was on the anxious seat and wanted to get off, and he grew red in the face under the slight excitement of the exciting mement. It was becoming pretty evident that unless he stopped soon he would not speak to the lady very suddenly. So he jerked again. Jehn was getting impatient too, and as he couldn't stop, he thought he would give Nervous the strap and let him jerk till he was satisfied. So he lifted his foot just as he gave jerk the seventh, and down went the jerker, swearing mad. All this time, in spite of jerking of passenger and driver, the stage went ahead. The cause was one that jerking wouldn't cure. Jehu would willingly stop, but he couldn't. He had run into a swill-cert right ahead, and one of his pole-chains had got foul of a stake and the propelling power was got foul of a stake and the propelling power was greater than the backward movement. Jehn called to the fellow to "hold up." He looked up and showed a good honest face that probably did not understand a word of English, and if he did probably thought hold up meant hurry up, and he applied the seh and head. Of course the stage followed.

He boyed the people would help to earry out the Not knowing the cause Nervous was decidedly excited. Maine Law, and there would not be an unhappy man When, instead of stopping, he saw the driver give his horse a sudden cut, he was just thinking of getting furious; but the start ahead loosened the chain, and then he reined up and looked back for his sixpence. Why the - did 'nt you stop !" "I could n'tall that jerking did no good. One pull is as good as a "I wish the strap was round your neck-I dezen." would jerk your head off." "You had better go and take a jerk at that swill-cart, if jerking will do you any good.? He finally got out and started back at a speed "inside of 2:40." We looked back at the race, and prescutly the nervous man ran plump into one of Falstaff's representatives. He ducked to go under, and dodged to get around, but it was no go. The race was lost. The large man, contrary to the received opinion that all fat men are good-natured, was evidently choleric, for he collared his assailant. We functed we could hear him say, as he held him off at arm's length: "Why the — didn't you stop!" He could not truly answer: "I couldn't," for he wa as firmly held as was the omnibus to the Dutchman's swill-cart, and for aught we know he is held there still.

TAKING THE CENSUS-QUESTIONS TO BE AN SWERED.-The Marshals will commence their rounds on the first day of June. Everybody should be prepared to answer the questions that will be put so as to take up as little time as possible. Let us suppose a Marshal entering a private house. He will ask to see the head of the family and must not be denied. His list of questions will then be put and must be correctly answered, as there is a heavy penalty for giv-

ing false information. He will ask:

1. Who is the head of this family?

2. What is his say?

3. Where was he born?

4. Is he a voter?

A. Is be a voter?

5. Is be notive or naturalized?

5. Is be notive or naturalized?

6. What profession, trade or occupation does be follow?

7. Is be married, or a wistower or bachelor?

8. Is be married, or a wistower or bachelor?

9. Is be an alten!

9. How many make members have you in your family?

9. How many tensiles?

9. How many over 10 years who cannot reed and write?

10. How many and (if any) who are deal and doubt, bind, inanno or identic.

some or idiotic!

14. How many and who are owners of taul.

15. Give me the name of each male member and snawer questions 2 to 9 inclusive.

16. Give me the name of each female and answer questions 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.

3.6. 5.7. 8.
3.7. 8.
3.7. 8.
3.7. 9.
3.7. 9.
3.7. You must give me the name of each person who was a nomber of your family on the first day of June, 1855. All bearders who reside in the City and whose names will not be included in any other family must be given in yours.
3. What are the pass of each hisband and write?
4. What mouth and year married?
5. Where were they married?
6. Where were they married?
7. What was their evid condition before marriage? That is, rich or poor, maid, widow, becholor or widness; when you many death have occurred in this family the past year, and what were their ares and exas?
7. What allocase did each one die?
8. When much in the year?
9. When much in the year?
12. Cive the native County of each one decease?, and his trade or occupation.
In the case of each person, living or dead, the color must be civen. If Indian, note that fact.

In the case of each person, living or dead, the color must be given. If Indian, note that fact, 26, is any trading or manufacturing carried on in this house? 27, What is the business? 28. What is the business? 39. How much capital have you invested in real estate, connected with your business? 36. How much capital in roots and machinery? 31. How much capital in roots and machinery? 32. What is the value of your manufactured product per annual.

31. What kind of motive power, and how many horse power

54. How many persons do you employ? How many males? How many persons do you employ? How many males? How many fundles? How many children? 25. What wages exclusive of beard do you pay? State the highest per say or week, and lowest for each class of or any member of this family own any horses,

mules, case, cows, sheep, gats, swine, poultry of dost If the answer is in the amounties, give the number of case. In case of cows, question 37 will be: How many case to you mik for market? How many gathers of mik did you sell inst year? In case of but there, question 39 will be:

The inquiry of a church will embrace the following

The inquis;

44. What is your corporate name?

55. What relations denomination?

56. What is the value of your church and lot?

57. What is the value of your other real estate?

58. Hear many does your church seat?

49. Hear many usually attends hurch?

59. How many communicants have you?

51. What is the salary of your minister?

Of schools the following questions will be asked:

52. What is the number of your school district?
55. (if what materials is your schoolhouse built?
54. What condition is it in now?
55. What is the value of schoolhouse and lot?
56. What is the average daily number of schoinf?

Of all literary, benevolent or charitable institutions,

information is to be obtained:

information is to be obtained?

57. By when, or what sent, sectory or company, is the institu-tion owned, managed or conducted?

55. For what purpose and when organized?

56. What is the value of the property owned by the Society?

All newspapers, imagazines or periodicals, including

almanac publishers, are to be asked:

60. What is the name of your publication?
61. What are the name of the address and publishers?
62. When was it established?
63. To what object is I devotad?
64. What is your subscription price?
65. What is your confinition?
66. How other published?

The number of inus, groceries and stores, is also to be taken, and the value of all dwellings and other buildings, the material of which all buildings are

These questions are all applicable to the City; and the Marshals would greatly facilitate their work if they be for a man on an ordinary walk, and | would have them printed on writing paper, with room for answers, and have a coby left with every family before calling for the information; as in many cases it would take a slow thinking man half a day to answer errectly all these questions.

We appex a list of agricultural questions that farm ers and country housekeepers may think of the an

swers:

67. What is the name of the owner, agent, or manager of this form? designating which.

68. How many actrs are under improvement?

68. How many taking-rowed?

79. What is the cash value of all the stock?

70. What is the cash value of all the stock?

70. What is the cash value of all the stock?

70. How many acres were planted last goar—that is from June 1, 1834, to June 1, 1836?

corn-

ame of corn
ame of potators.

39. Same of boons,
ame of potators.

99. Same of boons,
ame of peace.

99. Same of termips,
ame of care of flax sown and tons of intermips,
amender of acres of flax sown and tons of intermile,
flow many bushels of floxesed saved?

acres of home pounds and tons of intermile,
acres of tohactor planted and pounds gaheroni,
cres of tohactor planted and pounds spillflow many burnels of cider made?

flow many burnels of cider made?

flow many pounds of market-sparles enlitivated?

that is the value of the product?

flow many pounds of maple sugar and gallons molasses?

flow many pounds of maple sugar and gallons molasses?

103. How much slik did you make ? 104. What other tarm products did you make, and what was the

onal value?

or many next cattle on the farm?

or many next cattle on the farm?

ow many exclusive of when and cows, over one year old?

ow many ower that you mik?

ow man batter and cheese all you make last year?

ow mosh mik did you sel?

ow mosh mik did you sel?

112. How many number 113. How many number 114. How many sensors one year old?
114. How many sensors one year old?
116. How many sensors of ergs and poultry sold?
118. What is the value of ergs and poultry sold?
118. What is the value of ergs and poultry sold?
119. How many years of woolen, linear, cotion, and mixed cloths of each kind did you make?

of each kind did you make? of each kind did you make?

126. What is the value of all other articles of domestic manufac-ture made in your family last year?

We believe these questions embody all that are to be answered, and they ought to be carefully read in every family, and the proper answers considered and marked A list of names of all the family must be made, and down at leisure.

if born in different places that fact stated. AMATEUR CONCERT .- We learn that a grand Amateur Concert is to be given at Dr. Cumming's Church, 28th-st., on Thursday evening the 31st inst. The obect of this concert is to contribute to pay a debt still

The "Wallack Testimonial" is to be given this afternoon and evening at the Academy of Masic. The embraces an amount of talent never equaled in the country, and must secure audiences limited in number

only by the capacity of the edifice. METROPOLITAN THEATER.-To-night the ballet and melodrama of Masaniello will be given at this theater. Mad. De Soto will execute the dancing part of Fonella, assisted by other of the ballet. A portion of the scenery is new. It will be preceded by a farce.

We are requested by W. A. Burdett to state that he will give a concert on a grand scale, with the most eminent operatic vocalists, on the 5th of next month; full particulars of which will appear.

UNLICENSED LIQUOR SELLERS.-It was agreed that the liquer case decided by Judge Meech in favor of the law should be given to the Common Pleas, on appeal, yesterday, but the coursel for the desense de-clined to appear, thus admitting that the law is good for a fine of \$35 for each glass of liquor sold since the first of May. The City Temperance Alliance have now complained of the Astor House for \$250 for selling to glasses of liquor without a license. They intend to follow up this by prosecuting the same persons criminally for the same offense, in which they anticipate

A LIQUOR CASE AT THE TOWNS,-Yesterday the A Lagron cases of ex-Ald Libby, P. G. Maloney, Taiman & Mapes, Joseph Harrison, Councilman Claney, and ten others, who were arrested for seiling liquor on Sundays, on complaint of Hy. P. Robinson of the Carson League, were brought before Justice Begart. The magistrate intended to have the examination of all the parties go on together, but they demanded separate hearings, some contending that they had not sold liquor on Sundays as was alleged. Mr. Libby's case was then called, and some testimony of little importance was elicited. A little indignation was expressed against the complainant by the liquor-dealers present. Complainant appealed to the Court for protection, saying he was a Government withe announcement created some laughter. The matter was further adjourned.

The medals presented by the Mayor to the Police, and which are doubtless intended as the patterns for future ones, contain two Latin inscriptions. Now if these medals were given to college students for their success in reading Classics, the Latin mottoes might be in place; but it seems a very unsuggestive adhesion to dead samplers to put on medals intended for policemen and their friends phrases in a language to which they are strangers. Why is not our good old English tene and juley enough to speak out for the bold and self-sacrificing on such a medal? Suppose we say:

DUTY OR DEATH.

Such words would have meaning for the men, and they would go to elevate the soldiers of peace to the rank where they belong, but not yet accorded them by the barbarisms of society. ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.-The following gentlemen,

after examination last week, were admitted to practice as Counselors and Attorneys in the State, vis:
Messrs, William C. Adkins, Jesse Brush, Wm. Cosgrove, Adam C. Ellis, Augustus H. Giddings, C. C. Langdell, Thos. D. Mather, Tounsend Scudder, Heary Spratley, Thomas Stevenson, Wyllys Lyman, Terence Brady, Lucius S. Comstock, Buckholdst Cutting, Aaron Frank, Wm. Gregg, Matthew Marx, Philip Phonix, James M. Shehan, Ralph H. Stetson, Milton C. Tracy, Marcus Morton. THE JEWS' HOSPITAL.-This institution which has

just been completed, erected as it has been by the contributions and donations of the charitable and benevolent, is about to be opened for the reception of patients. A description of the building, situated in Twenty-eighth-st. between Seventh and Eighth-ava., was given when noticing its consecration some days since, and we need only say that all the modern im provements have been introduced to convey all in all in a few words.

PAUPER IMMORATION .- The Mayor has received a letter from Mr. Keenan, United States Consul at Cork, announcing the receipt of a description of Baker and his fruitless endeavors to discover him. He recommends that Congress pass a law making it incumbent on immigrants to procure from the nearest United States Consul a certificate that they are not paupers but that they are able to maintain themselv

THE STREET SWEEPING MACHINES.—The Company

operating these machines are now cleaning the streets

in their districts twice a week. During the last week they removed 2,200 loads of dirt a of ashes. They complain of garbage being generally thrown in the streets, and do not think it very creditable to a well regulated community. FREE VISIT .- Mr. Hirst, the Principal of Ward School No. 1 in Fifty-first-st., near Lexington-av., has obtained permission from Samuel Brevoort, Superin-tendent of the Crystal Palace, for his pupils to visit the

Exhibition free of charge. The pupils, numbering nearly 500, will march in procession under the guid-ance of their teachers, from the School to the Palace

on to-morrow, Wednesday, about 1 o'clock. THE LATE MANSLAUGHTER IN MULBERRY-ST .- Yes terday Coroner O Donnell concluded his investigation in relation to the death of Hugh Donnelly, who was killed on Saturday afternoon at No. so Mulberry-st. by John Gillen. The latter, it will be remembered from the account previously published, was somewhat in liquor, and Donnelly and one McCarthy teased him by removing the old wood which he had brought from the building No. 10e Baxter-st. Gillen charged Donnelly with stealing his wood and a quarrel ensued. Donnelly it was stated on the inquest knocked Gillen down, and the latter while down draw a knife and stabled his antagonist in the heart, causing almost instant death. The Coroner's Jury after a brief deliberation rendered the following verdict: "That Hugh Don-" nelly came to his death from a wound inflicted by a knife in the hands of James Gillen." Deceased was a native of Ireland and 12 years of age. Gillen was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the

BUSINESS AT THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.-A Ningare Falls correspondent of The Brifalo Republic, writes to

Falls correspondent of The Brifido Republic, writes to that paper as follows, under date of May 23:

The business at the suspension bridge is immense. The coods passing over the suspension bridge, for the month entiting the 5th of May inst., were valued by month entiting the 5th of May inst., were valued by month entiting the 5th of May inst., were valued by month entiting the 5th of May inst., were valued by month entities of cars for passen ers and freight arrive at the trains of cars for passen ers and freight arrive at the bridge daily upon the different roads. Yesterday, for instance, to show you the travel over the roads, seemfy-one loaded passenger cars arrived at the bridge. The departures were about the same.

PUNNY-GRAPHIC.-The following complaint was sent into the Mayor's Office yesterday;
"To the Mayor Book Propies cant pass by No. 13 Mirion-st. Without Sein himselfed by the hopes that gother thare that dost live thans! I wish the Police would pot a stop to it."

FORGING ORDERS FOR GOODS.—James White, a ciert by profession, was arrested yesterday by Polseman Farley of the Reserved Corps, charged with having torgod an order purporting to be from James E. Jennings of No. 68 South-st., upon A. Heerder, hardware merchant. No. 62 South-st., to two hap of noise. The order was dated April 27, and Mr. Heeder helieving it to be genuine delivered the nails, and sometime afterward learned that the signature was a forgery. The prisoner is also charged with forging an order for three keys nails on the 5th inst. upon the same immediately consoly admitted his grift as one of the first case, but in the last forgery, which was committed to the first case, but in the last forgery, which was committed to the first case, but in the last forgery, which was committed to the first case, but in the last forgery, which was committed to the first case, but in the last forgery which was committed to the first case, but in the density of \$400 but. It is stated that the accomplices of the prisoner has been engaged for the last year in forging series on hardward merchants. The officer is in house of effecting his arrost. Kreakasts who may been \$1 \text{ grain for the last year.} FORGING ORDERS FOR GOODS .- James White, & resting on the church. To promote this object several amateurs have volunteered their services. The programme will consist of appropriate selections from the best and most popular Operas and Oratorios.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive

four hundred and forty-eight persons have

On the following Court-lay judgment was sus

to his employer.

His perents are persons of high moral character solicitous for the best interest of their son. The agent begged the Court to remand him until they could at tend.

Michigan, is dated May 20.

The father subsequently called at the office of the

in the City.

Mr. Enser said the rumsellers are showing by their

Mr. EDNEY said the rumsellers are showing by their actions of late that they are awfally scared; he wanted to see the Temperance people equally active, and then he did not fear the worst that the rumsellers could do. The Rev. Mr. Gorax was the next speaker. He said the great work to be done between now and the Fourth of July is to prepare the way for a thorough and efficient execution of the Prohibitory Law. The runsellers are making powerful efforts to defeat the execution of the law and to achieve its repeal. To this end they contribute large sums of money. The Temperance people must be philauthropic enough to support an equally powerful opposition to overthrow their schemes, and if they not give money they could their sympathy and moral influence in favor of the principle of Prohibition.

The Hon C. C. Leider, Mr. Ww. E. Dodge and

principle of Prohibition.

The Hon C C Lirion, Mr. WM. E. Donge and other steakers followed with able addresses in favor of Prohibition and the means of carrying out the law. The meeting was very spirited and passed off with

A meeting of this Society was held in the Mercan

resea on the occasion.

The Societ appointed a Committee of Arrangements or the Annual Show.

The death of Mr. ROBERT LIVERMORE, one of the

adopted.

The meeting soon after adjourned to Monday even-

played their opening match last week on their ground Richardson, Goddard, Kuhn and Johnson, saved contended for was presented to Mr. Richardson, the

w i. Bergeant 3 nor as Wide hells

the Philadelphians and recently by the Patersonians.